

The Federal Diary

Federal Police May Hold Sickout Here

By
Mike
Causey



Federal departments from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Small Business Administration could find themselves without front-line protection on election eve if a rumored "sickout" by unhappy government policemen materializes.

The White House is aware of the unrest among many of the 2,300 General Service Administration's federal protective officers (FPOs), and aides to Mr. Nixon have been in touch with union leaders.

The FPOs guard entrances to most government offices here, and provide internal security that includes checking out bomb threats. They have arrest powers in federal areas of the city and suburbs and claim to be the second largest police (after the Washington metropolitan police force) in this area.

Union leaders representing

about 1,600 of the 2,300 workers say they are barred by law from advocating strikes against the government.

But they admitted to this column yesterday that "unofficial" meetings had been held by FPO personnel and they had heard a sickout was scheduled for Nov. 4 (the Saturday before the election) if their demands for higher pay and improved fringe benefits have not been met. GSA officials say upgrading studies are under way and that the employees got a partial comparability boost two years ago in addition to regular federal pay raises.

FPO representatives say that GSA has dragged its feet in implementing promises, including comparability pay with local police and an improved retirement system to compensate for the hazardous nature of their jobs. FPO personnel, who received a \$1,500 raise in November, 1970, say they still make almost \$3,700 a year less than Washington policemen, who now start at \$10,000.

"We are the invisible police force," one FPO officer said. "We provide security for most of the buildings, but most people still think of us as door guards." He said the FPO was called in to help investigate

the Capitol bombing, and to aid in the search for the bomb that went off in the Pentagon at 3 a.m. one morning last spring.

Many members of the force, which is 80 to 85 per cent black, think that racial discrimination is a factor in the problems they are having in getting "equal treatment" with other police forces. They want authority to carry their guns off-duty, like other policemen, and say that GSA has failed to supply them with proper identification promised in January, 1971.

They also demand retirement after 20 years, based on the hazardous nature of their jobs, a special widows' benefit for FPOs killed in the line of duty and improved sick leave benefits. Although many of the demands appear to require congressional action, union leaders say GSA itself could raise their pay and increase other fringe benefits.

Job-Hunters Guide: Potomac Books here has put out a well-written, useful book called "Strategy and Tactics for Getting a Government Job." Authors Susan Lukowski and Margaret Piton cover the basics on how to hunt for jobs, and tell about the character and mission of most agencies,

which should be helpful to job seekers. The 222-page book costs \$2.75.

Retirees: Federal retirees are still a long way from a cost-of-living-triggered annuity increase. The base figure is 124.3 on the consumer price index. A 3 per cent increase in living costs would translate to 128.1 on the index, which would trigger the three-month countdown.

The CPI for July was 125.5 and for August it hit 125.7. It must hit 128.1 for three months before an annuity increase is granted. This means there won't be another annuity bonus for some time unless living costs take a startling jump over the next couple of months.

Metro Vacation: About 750 happy Labor Department workers were back on the job yesterday after a three-day enforced vacation, which was caused when a portion of Connecticut Avenue caved in last week, making their office, the Longfellow building, temporarily unfit for habitation. Most of the employees got Wednesday, Thursday and Friday off while the Metro construction damage was being surveyed. Concrete was pumped in over the weekend to stabilize the foundation.

29 JUN 1972

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80

STATINTL

The Federal Piary*By**Mike**Causey*

Nathan Ostroff of Commerce is the new president of Worldwide Assurance for Employees of Public Agencies. WAEPA was originally founded to provide group life policies to employees on overseas assignments. It now has expanded eligibility to most other federal agencies with overseas missions, whether employees travel or not.

Other WAEPA officers are Fred C. Fisher, AID; BENEDETTO DeFelice, Central Intelligence Agency, and general manager John D. Noble. WAEPA is losing the services of long-time, unpaid board members Robert Willey, Navy; Jim Walden, State, and Roger W. Jones, Office of Management and Budget. All are retiring this month.

20 JUN 1972

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R

The Federal Spotlight

By PHILIP SJANDLER
Star Staff Writer

WAEPA ELECTS: The new president of Worldwide Assurance for Employes of Public Agencies is Nathan Ostroff, chairman of the Commerce Department's appeals board.

Others elected by the directors of the insurance group are vice president Fred C. Fischer of the Agency for International Develop-

ment and Benedetto DeFelice, secretary-treasurer of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Tough Break

Speaking of tax loopholes (as everyone does from time to time), the *Wall Street Journal* reported the other day that the U.S. Tax Court has ruled that a loophole permitting military officers in combat \$500 a month in tax-free income cannot be extended to CIA-types serving in Indochina. According to a recent ruling, a "civilian" pilot who carried a card identifying him as a "civilian noncombatant serving the Armed Forces of the U.S." and the equivalent of an Air Force colonel (should he be captured by the enemy) cannot be considered a military officer for tax purposes. If a U.S. court won't buy it, how can the military expect that from the Viet Cong?

THE DISTRICT LINE..... By Bill Gold

Five little girls who sang Christmas carols in Alexandria found an audience appreciative enough to contribute \$37.50. A small group in an unidentified office at CIA turned in a mysterious \$41 kitty with no explanation. Jack Anderson and the Russians probably know the whole story, but not I.

CHICAGO, ILL.
SUN-TIMES
DEC 19 1971

M - 536,108
S - 709,123



KUPCINET

KUP'S COLUMN

THE WASHINGTON WHIRL: The Nixon administration has imposed a blackout on all information about Richard G. Fecteau, just released by China after 19 years in captivity, thus adding to the mystery of his role during the Korean War. Reporters' questions about his status (CIA agent or civilian employe?), government salary, amount of back pay due him, his civil service status, etc. — information usually supplied by the government in similar cases —have been given the silent treatment.

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Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-0

MIAMI, FLA.

NEWS

DEC 9 1971

E - 93,538

~~8-C THE MIAMI NEWS~~**Government Log****Federal pay hikes now up to Nixon**

By RICK EYERDAM

Miami News Reporter

Over \$1 billion in pay increases for the nation's 29 million federal employees will be at stake when the Economic Stabilization Act goes to President Nixon for his signature.

Lost in the turmoil over the campaign spending provision tacked onto the bill by the Senate was the fact the Senate also added a provision granting pay increases to federal employees as of Jan. 1, 1972.

The President had asked that the increases be delayed until June, 1972.

The President has objected to the campaign spending section which allows all citizens to dedicate \$1 of their income tax returns to the party of their choice and has threatened to veto the bill if the House-Senate conferees comes out with it.

A veto of the entire bill would also strike down the January pay increase.

A White House source admitted that the \$1 billion would put a strain on the already overburdened budget, but would not comment on the possibility of a presidential veto.

The President could veto

the campaign spending provision without killing the entire bill. The decision he makes could seriously effect his reelection for these reasons.

If he vetoes the entire bill, he will loose valuable time getting his program authorized and implemented.

The Democrats will make a campaign issue out of the campaign spending measure.

The federal employees will lose their pay increases for six months.

★ ★ ★

Remember Nov. 15 through Dec. 31 is open season on health insurance benefits. If you are not enrolled you can join. If you already belong and want to change plans you may.

★ ★ ★

A federal employee bill of rights, prohibiting governmental intrusion into the computerized files of federal employees is making headway in the U.S. Senate.

The bill prohibits the government from requiring financial, racial, political and religious information from a potential employee in most cases. It also prohibits supervisors from using coercion to make employees buy U.S. Savings Bonds or contribute to charity.

Exempted from the bill are the CIA, FBI and the National

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 "CORDS comes home to Washington,

Pacification has just begun,

Still so many hearts and minds to be won."

—from "Songs to Alienate Hearts and Minds By"

STATINTL

Vietnamization Of the Foreign Service

NEARLY three million Americans have now served in Vietnam. Of these, about 600 have been Foreign Service officers.

Thus, roughly 20 percent of the Foreign Service has been exposed to many of the stimuli which have turned "nice" kids from Middle America into peace freaks, hawks, junkies, and even assassins.

For the FSOs, however, the experience generally has not had the radicalizing effect that it has had on many of the military men. The FSOs tended to be older and less malleable than the American soldiers in Vietnam, and their personal thought processes were more subtle and less striking than those of the GIs. Some FSOs were essentially untouched by the whole experience, reacting no differently than if they had been in Paris or Rome. But for most, and especially the young, Vietnam meant change. It meant a violent breaking away from the traditional diplomatic life and an exposure to the realities of war.

About 350 FSOs have been assigned to the Pacification program (CORDS). They functioned as advisors to the Vietnamese civilian and military administration in an effort to make the Government of Vietnam a viable force in the countryside. Few, if any, had any back-

JOHN CLAYMORE

John Claymore is the pseudonym of a former FSO who served in Vietnam. The primary reason for his resignation from the State Department was disagreement with US policy on Southeast Asia. He is not using his real name because of a limitation on publishing in his current job, but he would be glad to correspond or meet with anyone interested in discussing his article.

ground for this assignment; yet most have acquitted themselves well, within the context of the programs they were working in.

Nevertheless, FSOs have been affected by the same pressures that have been widely reported in relation to the military.

Many served in proto-combat roles with command responsibility. While not participants, they received reports of war crimes and what often seemed like the unnecessary loss of human life. Some were faced with the moral dilemma of how far they should go in exposing incidents which they knew to be wrong.

One FSO currently serving in Washington possesses a file of documented atrocities including

photographs. He has written extensive reports on these apparent war crimes he investigated in Vietnam. As far as he knows, no action has ever been taken to punish the guilty. Because he is a supporter of the President's Vietnam policy, and because he fears the effect on that policy of additional war crime controversy, he has not chosen to make his information public. He also is undoubtedly aware of the negative result disclosure would have on his career prospects.

His example is extreme, but it points up the fundamental proposition that serving in Vietnam is not like serving elsewhere.

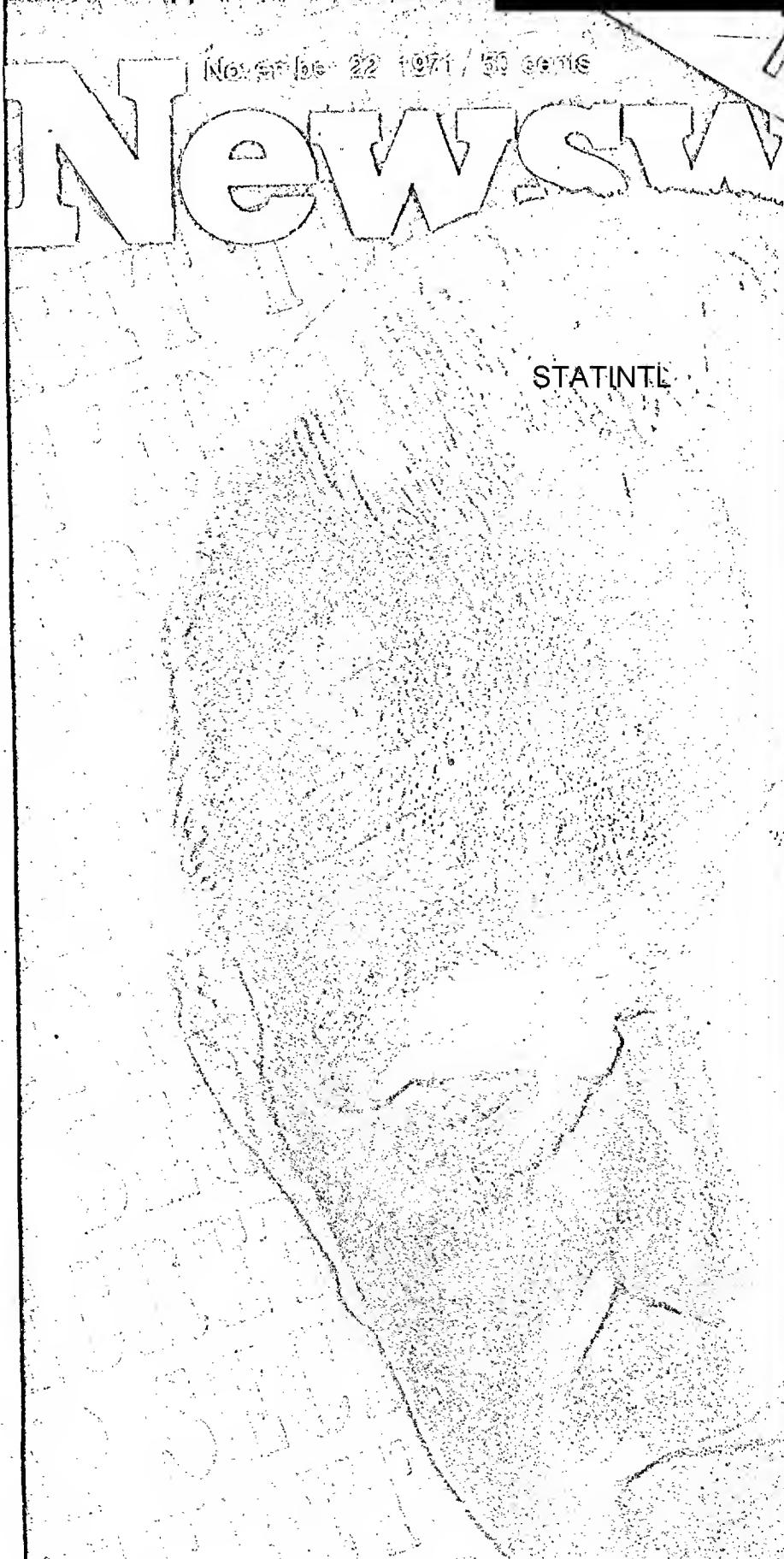
With respect to no other country could it be said that perhaps 20 percent of the FSOs had experimented with soft drugs, but that is the case in Vietnam. And in no other country do FSOs have their own personal automatic weapons and receive training in how to fire a grenade launcher before they go.

Vietnam is different.

VIETNAM has undoubtedly sharpened the generation gap between young and old FSOs. In some of the junior grades, a disproportionately large number of FSOs return from Vietnam. Almost all return with a

continued

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50c. 4.01.1. Newsweek
Year 10 Times

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000200100001-1

6 NOV 1971

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000

The Federal Diary

Agency Gift Plan To Colleges Asked

By
Mike
Causey

Congress has been asked to approve a matching grant system whereby federal agencies would equal employee contributions to schools of their choice.

Baekers say the plan isn't designed to create an "old boy" or alumni club in government, but rather is a means to prod giant private companies to give more money to colleges.

Under the legislation, by Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.), the 6 million federal employees and military personnel could make either one shot, or continuing payroll deduction gifts to colleges and universities. In the case of civilians, their employing agency would make a comparable donation to the school. For military men, the matching funds would come from the Pentagon. Either way, the money ultimately would come from the taxpayers.

Supporters of the plan say the idea isn't to get Uncle Sam into the employee-agency donation business, although that is what the bill would do. Rather, they see it as a way to get more people talking about matching grants, hopefully putting the heat on big companies that haven't joined in the system.

At present, the matching fund approach to educational donations is used by 450 private corporations, from giants like General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and American Airlines to much smaller firms. Estimates of the gifts range into the hundred-million-dollar figure.

Rep. Miller believes that if the corporate big boys can be generous enough to match employee donations, Uncle Sam, as a progressive employer, can do no less.

Federal officials we've talked to aren't wild about the idea, not because they love colleges less but because they foresee clerical and accounting nightmares such a system could bring.

There is also the possibility that should the matching grant program be adopted, some employees would ask why groups other than Harvard and Princeton or Slippery Rock College shouldn't be able to qualify.

Finally—are you listening, Sen. Sam J. Ervin—there is the potential for yet another form of give-at-the-office arm-twisting. Some cynics believe it likely that a boss with old school ties, anxious to boost his standing with the alumni committee, could "urge" subordinates to give to the college of his choice.

Men's Liberation: The Federal Women's Program advises of a major step forward in the equal rights area. It says Defense Department regulations now provide that "medical care for spouses of female employees overseas will be granted on exactly the same basis as that of spouses of male employees in the area."

FWP says an industry vs. government study shows a substantially higher percentage of women in the federal service are in the fields of mathematics, law, chemistry and medicine than in private industry.

But in the fields of accounting, social work and library science, there are fewer women in government (on a percentage basis) in those jobs than in industry.

Insurance Directors: Four top federal officials have been elected non-paid directors of Worldwide Assurance for Employees of Public Agencies. WAEPA writes term life insurance for federal workers in agencies with overseas missions, and has long been a favorite with CIA and FBI employees.

New directors include Air Force personnel chief William J. Abernathy; Transportation's personnel director, George S. Nelson; Fred C. Fischer, social security administrator, and G. Marvin Gentile, deputy assistant secretary of state.

STATINTL

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000200100001-1

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

UCT 28 1970

M - 219,462

S - 268,338

Career Corner

CIA Usually Finds Its Own Spies

Dear Joyee: A friend has expressed an interest in working for the CIA. He is bilingual, a graduate of electronics school, is well-read and facile with many hobbies and interests. How would he go about joining the CIA? Are there similar groups which might employ him? To whom would he apply? J. M., Chicago.

He can write for application forms to: Office of Personnel, Central Intelligence Agency, 1820 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Arlington, Va. 20305.

However, Andrew Tully, the Washington columnist says in his book, "CIA," that it is extremely rare for unsolicited spies to be hired. Except for clerical personnel, most CIA employees are recruited at colleges (usually Ivy League) where CIA headhunters may have the brightest prospects under watch for several years before an approach is made. Mature persons — particularly those with a background in science or technology — also are recruited.

Of every 1,000 unrequested applications, Tully estimates that about 800 are rejected at first screening. The remaining 200 are investigated to the last eyelash, and most of those are eventually turned down.

Clerical and junior level staff are sometimes recruited from other federal agencies. One woman told me she thought she was about to be hired as a staff writer for a nonsecret government agency. At the final interview, she was taken to a CIA office and offered an assignment in Germany, which she accepted and later described as routine and somewhat monotonous.

Education and preparation for those who wish to enter the intelligence and data-gathering field is too diverse for a complete listing here. Write to the CIA for a booklet, "Careers in



Joyce Lain

Intelligence," which in part states . . .

Salaries at the professional level typically range from \$8,500 to \$28,000. Clerical earn-

ings are often between \$5,000 and \$8,000. All government fringe benefits apply to CIA personnel, although the CIA is not under United States Civil Service regulations.

Other agencies with opportunities for intelligence employment include: National Security Agency, Ft. George Meade, Md. 20755; Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. 20520; and military service groups which hire a few civilians. These are: Defense Intelligence Agency (Army); Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Office of Naval Intelligence (Navy).

Careers with the CIA Rarely Opened to Unsolicited Spies

Dear Joyce: A friend has expressed an interest in working for the CIA. He is bilingual, a graduate of electronics school, is well-read and facile with many hobbies and interests. How would he go about joining the CIA? Are there similar groups which might employ him? To whom would he apply? -- J. M., Chicago

He can write for application forms to: Office of Personnel, Central Intelligence Agency, 1820 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Arlington, Va. 20505. However . . .

ANDREW TULLY, the syndicated Washington columnist says in his book, "CIA", that it is extremely rare for unsolicited spies to be hired. Except for clerical personnel, most CIA employees are recruited at colleges (usually Ivy League) where CIA headhunters may have the brightest prospects under watch for several years before an approach is made. Mature persons -- particularly those with a background in science or technology -- are also recruited.

"Of every 1,000 unrequested

Career Corner

By Joyce Lain

What job would you like to see explored in this column?



applications, Tully estimates that about 800 are rejected at first screening. The remaining 200 are investigated to the last eyelash, and most of those are eventually turned down. At least 6 months can pass before you get a decision, and if you don't make the team, the CIA won't tell you why.

CLERICAL AND JUNIOR level staff are sometimes recruited from other federal agencies. One young woman told me she thought she was about to be hired as a staff writer for a nonsecret government agency. At the final interview, she was taken to a CIA office and offered an assignment in Germany, which she accepted and later

described as routine and somewhat monotonous.

Information is not available about the number of CIA agents who work overseas as contrasted with those who are employed in Washington and other parts of the U.S.

EDUCATION AND PREPARATION for those who wish to enter the intelligence and data-gathering field is too diverse for a complete listing here. Write to the CIA for a booklet, "Careers in Intelligence," which in part states . . .

"It is largely to the graduate schools that the Agency is looking for mature students equipped for extensive training in intelligence fields . . . students in economics, economic history, international trade, political science, international relations, history, physics, chemistry, electronics, biology, geology, engineering, cartography, agriculture, even forestry. CIA often needs people whose specialties may seem superficially to be unrelated to the national security."

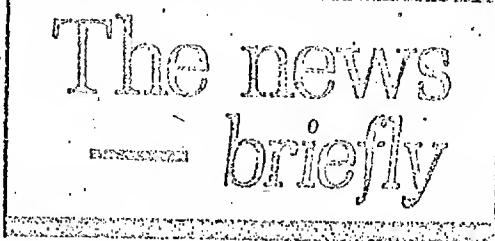
SALARIES at the

professional level typically range from: \$8,500 to \$28,000. Clerical earnings are often between \$5,000 and \$8,000. All government fringe benefits apply to CIA personnel, although the CIA is not under U. S. Civil Service regulations. Dismissals are infrequent -- inept job performance is more likely to result in less sensitive assignments.

OTHER AGENCIES with opportunities for intelligence employment include: National Security Agency, Ft. George Meade, Md. 20755; Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U. S. State Department, Washington, D. C. 20520; and military service groups which hire a few civilians. These are: Defense Intelligence Agency (Army); Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Office of Naval Intelligence (Navy). Intelligence experience in the military may -- or may not -- be helpful in obtaining civilian spy biz employment.

Send career topic suggestions to Joyce Lain Kennedy at this newspaper. Sorry, no mail answer are possible.

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The news
briefly

CIA loses land for park

McLean, Va.

The Central Intelligence Agency lost its private baseball field as First Lady Pat Nixon officially turned over 230 acres of federal property nine miles from downtown Washington to the National Park Service for public recreational use. It was the first stop on a five-state, cross-country trip Mrs. Nixon is making to transfer some 4,200 acres of government land, worth \$10.5 million, to public use, under a program called Parks to the People.

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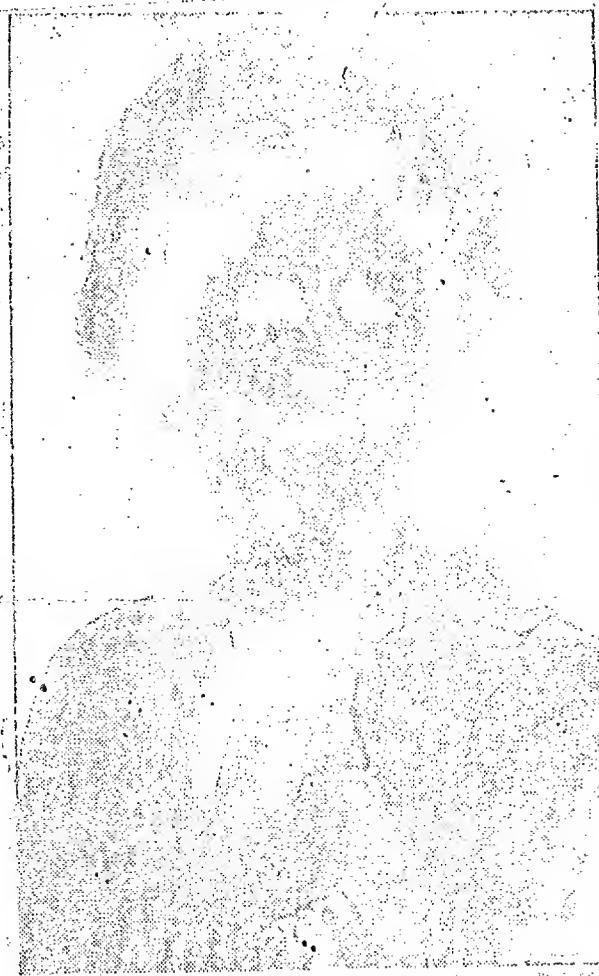
Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R

STAR-LEDGER

M - 238,123

S - 410,877

Aug 27 1974



Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon participates in National Park Service ceremony in McLean, Va.

Pat Strikes Out CIA

MCLEAN, Va. (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency lost its private baseball field yesterday as First Lady Pat Nixon officially turned over 230 acres of federal property nine miles from downtown Washington to the National Park Service for public recreational use.

It was the first stop on a five-state across country trip Mrs. Nixon is making to transfer about 4200 acres of government land, worth \$10.5 million, to public use.

She said it was "heartwarming" to know that the Virginia land, near the Potomac River, will be available for metropolitan Washingtonians to enjoy the beauty of nature. About 100 people turned out for the ceremony.

The CIA has been using the baseball diamond as its private preserve and now will have to share it with the public.

UNION CITY, N.J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

AUG 17 1971
M - 55,356

The Central Intelligence Agency lost its private baseball field yesterday as First Lady Pat Nixon officially turned over 230 acres of federal property nine miles from downtown Washington to the National Park Service for public recreational use.

It was the first stop on a five-state, cross-country trip Mrs. Nixon is making to transfer some 4,200 acres of government land, worth \$10.5 million, to public use.

4 AUG 1971

Park Set for Land Near

CIA Center

By Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writer

A 230-acre tract of woodland next to Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in Fairfax County has been designated as a park site by the General Services Administration.

The site, which is part of 362 acres adjacent to the west side of the CIA center on Turkey Run, will be developed by the National Park Service for camping, hiking, and picnicking, according to park service officials.

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution in June requesting that the entire 362 acres that were listed as "excess" by the Department of Transportation be transferred to the Interior Department for use as parkland.

Both the CIA and the Department of Interior filed requests for use of the property, which stretches along the Potomac River Palisades. Designation of the property as parkland means the CIA will lose a woodland border that has screened the agency headquarters from public view since it opened in the late 1950s.

Park Service officials said they expect to begin developing the land for park use by the end of this year.

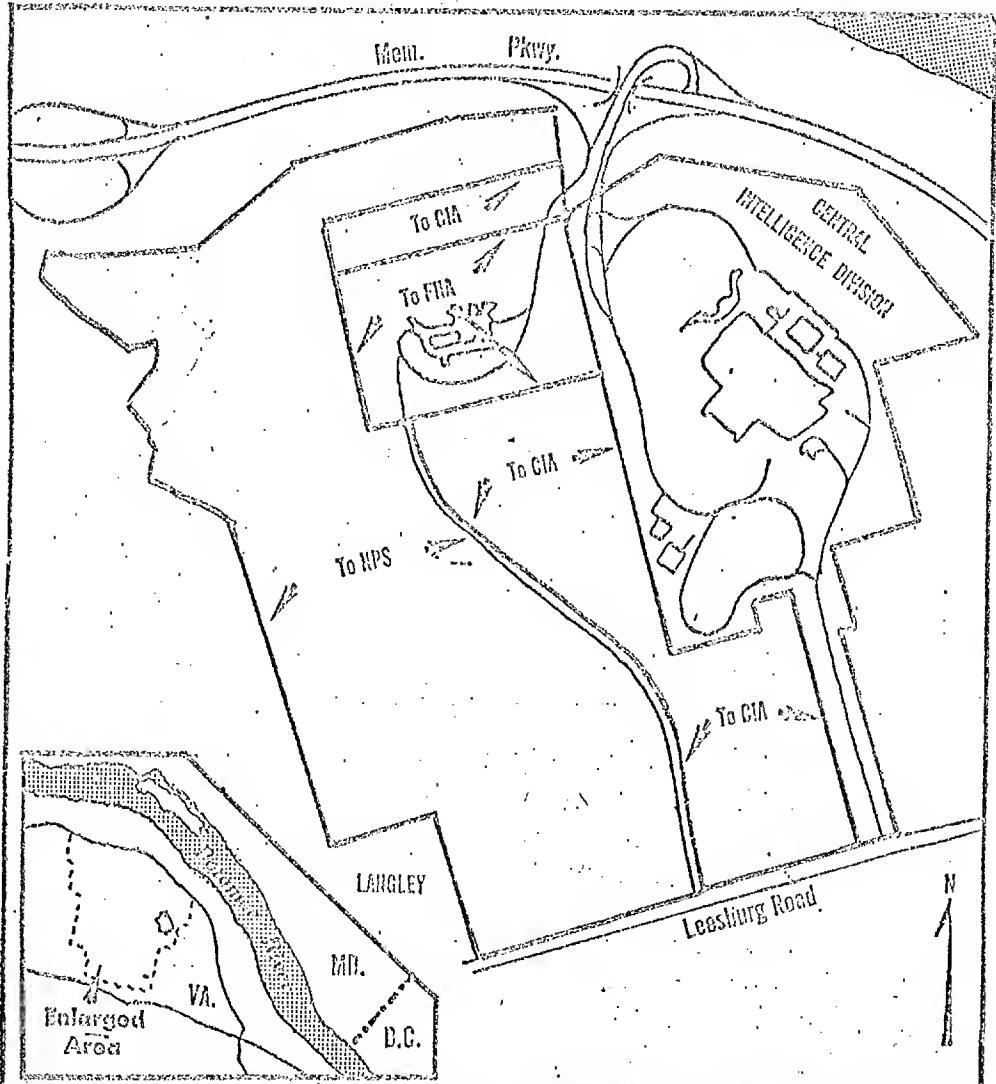
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Dranesville Supervisor Harriet F. Bradley, who introduced the resolution, said she was prompted to do so by a rumor that the CIA "had plans" for use of the property. She interpreted that as an intention by the agency to expand its facilities on the site.

A GSA letter announcing the transferral to the National Park Service indicated that the CIA and the Federal Highway Administration will also receive parcels of the land.

"We have now completed an evaluation of the needs of the CIA and have determined that approximately 115 acres will be transferred to that agency," the letter stated.

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601 R000200100001-1
of the excess land, consisting of approximately 215 acres



By Joseph Mastrangelo - The Washington Post

Map locates the 230 acres (labeled "NPS") that are to be developed into parkland. will be transferred to the National Park Service." GSA also designated 32 acres of the land to be used by the Federal Highway Administration.

GSA subsequently added 15 acres more to the National Park Service share. The land is about one mile west of the 336-acre Burling Tract, which was recently purchased for park purposes.

Leroy Rowell, assistant director of National Capital Parks, said the agency has jurisdiction over the site, said several baseball

fields normally used only by CIA employees will be included in the land transfer.

Mrs. Bradley said she viewed the GSA decision as a victory for the McLean Citizens Association, which she said has been trying to get the Department of Interior to request use of the land since 1955.

"I am pleased that our long-term efforts have paid off," Mrs. Bradley said yesterday. "CIA, but we were determined not to have another government agency locate in that

In spite of the letter announcing the transfer, a GSA spokesman said yesterday the land transfer is still "under discussion" and will not be final until the plan is submitted to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for approval.

It's the job of the House Objector

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Should the Air Force pay an ex-sergeant's hospital bill — for having a baby?

Should a federal spy agency man be repaid for a salary cut in 1964?

These and similar questions are part of Rep. James V. Stanton's job as a House "objector" designated to screen private bills.

"I'm new to this job, but it's shaping up to be interesting," said Rep. Stanton, the Cleveland Democrat elected to his first term last November. "Take the case of the guy in the Congo . . ."

The U.S. Information Service employee wants the United States to pay for personal possessions he left behind when he was expelled from the Congo.

The man in the CIA wants \$2,000 to cover his salary reduction, altho he agreed to it at the time.

That Air Force ex-sergeant's claim is based on her contention that she should have been covered by service insurance despite the fact that she had left the Air Force.

Rep. Stanton was picked with five other House members to screen each week's private bills on Monday, and to block any thought to be at fault when they come up Tuesday.

A claim with a beard involves restoration of an army man's status. He was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to prison for refusing to stand guard — in 1901.

A review of the man's case in 1951 cleared him. He died in 1953, and the bill is still in the works.

When postage stamps disappear, postal employees handling them have to make up the difference.

A bill studied by Stanton this week petitions Congress to make the postal service pick up the tab for lost or pinched postage.

And these are but a few examples of the vast load of weekly bills.

MANKATO, MINN.
FREE PRESS

E - 22,379
MAY 6 1971

CIA eyes stock market

Our Washington informant (via the Washington Post) tells us that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is about to give employees here and undercover spooks abroad a chance to invest in America through an agency-approved mutual fund deal.

CIA is expected to soon ask workers if they want to sign up for a group stock-buying program. Payments would be made through regular payroll deductions. The idea has been cleared by the Internal Revenue Service and the top brass of CIA, whoever they may be.

Details of the program (as happens with CIA doings) are sketchy. But the mutual fund system is expected to be

voluntary and open to all current and future employees, also whoever they may be.

Because the sometimes nerve-wracking nature of the occupation, CIA has a retirement age of 60. Backers of the mutual fund plan think it will be a big help in boosting golden years' incomes of ex-'company' staffers.

Other agencies like the Social Security Division, the FBI, Immigration Department, federal employees all over, might be interested in the mutual fund deal.

We wish them luck in trying to find out more about it.

SALEM, ORE.
JOURNAL

E - 24,360

MAY 3 1971

Psst! Mutuals?

The Central Intelligence Agency, the nation's super-secret spy organization, is planning to give its domestic employes and undercover spooks abroad a chance to invest in an agency-approved mutual fund deal.

The CIA soon will ask workers if they want to sign up for a group stock-buying program with payments to be made through payroll deductions. The Internal Revenue Service has given its approval and so have the top brass of CIA, whoever they may be.

Details of the program are sketchy, a characteristic of all CIA doings. But the mutual fund system would be voluntary and open to all current and future employees, whoever they may be.

Because of the nerve-racking nature of the occupation, CIA has a retirement age of 60. Backers of the mutual fund plan think it will be a big help in boosting the income of ex-spies who make it to the golden years.

Other governmental agencies probably will be interested in the deal with the idea of adopting it for their own employes. If so, we wish them well in trying to find out more about it.

29 APR 1971

The Federal Diary

CIA to Offer Stock Plan to Workers

By
Mike
Causey

The Central Intelligence Agency is about to give employees here and undercover spooks abroad a chance to invest in America through an agency-approved mutual fund deal.

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Details of the program (as happens with CIA doings) are sketchy. But the mutual fund system would be voluntary and open to all current and future employees, whoever they may be.

Because of the sometimes nerve-racking nature of the occupation, CIA has a retirement age of 60. Backers of the

mutual fund plan think it will help unions be a big help in boosting more clout in determining wages, and to increase the number of within-grade pay steps that would result in a raise for many of the 800,000 affected workers.

Blue-Collar Pay: American Federation of Government Employees has asked Congress to reject an administration plan to set up a new wage board pay-fixing system.

AFGE President John F. Griner says the new system would be worse than the present procedures, which he doesn't like either. Griner wants unions to have a larger role in evaluating local industry pay data, since federal rates are linked to it. He also wants more union representation on councils and commissions that actually set pay.

The administration bill would turn data collection over to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Union-management teams would review it, but final say on the amount of an increase would rest with the Civil Service Commission's chairman.

Griner believes such a system would be "chaotic and demoralizing," and most other unions agree. He's backing

cently visited by a one-pound stranger from the skies, will be intrigued to learn that the large hole in his roof was made by a meteorite. The Smithsonian Institution checked out the chunk, and labeled it "hypersthene chondrite." His insurance company probably has an escape clause on damage caused by hypersthene chondrite missiles.

Katherine B. Hammitt is the new head of Engraving and Printing's employee relations branch. She's one of the few women in government to head such an operation.

Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization wound up its annual convention this week in Atlanta. PATCO reports a 51 per cent jump in membership in the past year. The organization was hurt when the Federal Aviation Administration yanked its dues-checkoff privileges, after determining that top officers instigated a "sick-out" in March, 1970.

Ruth M. Dennis has been named to head the 26-man FAA flight service station in San Diego. She's the first woman to head such an activity, and has been with FAA and its predecessor agencies since 1944.

STATINTL

Capitol Punishment

Ping-Pong Gap

By Art Buchwald

It's very rare that the CIA gets caught flatfooted, but the other day when Red China invited the United States to send a table-tennis team to Peking, the Central Intelligence Agency discovered it had no champion ping-pong players in the organization whom it could send along on the trip.

CIA officials were going crazy trying to find someone before the U.S. team left for Peking last Saturday.

In panic, the CIA officials decided to hold a crash program in ping-pong. Neighbors who live around Langley, Va., where the top-secret agency is located, reported seeing truckloads of ping-pong tables going through the gates.

They have reported that they can't sleep at night because of the noise of thousands of balls being hit back and forth across the tables set up in the CIA gymnasium.

Any agent who ever played ping-pong in boy's camp or at the beach had been given leave from his regular duties and brought to Langley in hopes he might be developed into a champion ping-pong player before the U.S. team took off for Peking.

The CIA also held an Employees' Ping-Pong Tournament during lunch hour with cash prizes of up to \$100,000 of unaccountable funds to encourage more people to take up the sport.

Yet, despite these desperate measures, officials of the agency are pessimistic that they'll be able to develop anybody worthy of playing Red China at table tennis.

"What difference does it make if he isn't a champion?" I asked a CIA official.

"We have a serious problem," he said. "This is the first time we're playing Red China at any sport. Table tennis is the most important game in China."

"The USIA and the State Department want the United States to field the best team it can find, because they believe that if we can defeat the Chinese at ping-pong, it would be the greatest propaganda victory of the Cold War."

"On the other hand, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA feel it would be better to send a mediocre team and risk defeat in exchange for finding out what Mao-Tse-Tung is *really* thinking."

"The ideal, of course, would be to send a champion ping-pong player who also can figure out what is going on in Peking. But so far we can't find anybody."

"Why is that?" I asked. "Surely in this vast organization you must have some excellent table-tennis players."

"Unfortunately, most of our agents are golfers," he said sadly. "We also have some tennis players and a few people who play croquet. But no one here ever thought to recruit ping-pong players."

"Couldn't you borrow a champion player from another agency of the government?"

"The only one who could have qualified was a man who worked for the FBI and had won the intercollegiate ping-pong championship of 1956. But, unfortunately, he was fired a month ago for telling a friend he didn't like J. Edgar Hoover's barber."

"Then it looks like the United States table tennis team may have to go to Peking without CIA representation?" I said.

"Unless we can come up with a 'sleeper,'" the official said. "Our recruiters are out on the college campuses right now and their orders are to find someone, anyone. It doesn't make any difference if he can pass a security clearance, as long as he has a vicious backhand."

"Will anyone be punished because the CIA was unprepared to provide an agent for the Red China table tennis tournament?" I asked.

"Our personnel director was demoted and transferred to Iceland the other day, but at the last minute President Nixon commuted his sentence."

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Maxine Cheshire is ill. Her VIP column will resume when she returns.

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MAR 12 1971

Murder Suspect

Linked to CIA

Police Clamp Up

PITTSBURGH

POSSIBLY

INVOLVED

By CHUCK CHAPMAN
Independent Staff Writer

MARTINEZ — Donald Lee Russell, 42, who allegedly shot and killed one today, and the attempted murder of James Pruitt, 46, of

another at Pittsburg Post Office today has been linked to the CIA.

The bizarre twist was revealed yesterday by his landlady, Mrs. Bernice Parsons, owner of the Bay Hotel where he roomed.

She revealed she found a letter among his personal effects in his room and that it was addressed to him from the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

She said the letter, dated March 13, 1970, apparently was in reply to one he had mailed to the CIA earlier in which he had asked for accrued salary and retirement benefits.

According to Mrs. Parsons, the CIA responded that he had been paid both in full and said he went on leave without pay status on June 23, 1957 and was officially separated from CIA employment effective March 14, 1958.

Mrs. Parsons turned the letter over to investigating Pittsburg police.

It was learned later a woman phoned authorities and identified herself as Russell's ex-wife. The woman said Russell had been employed by the CIA, but in a minor job, apparently as a dispatcher, many years ago.

Russell, meanwhile, was arraigned yesterday and referred to the county public defender's office.

He is charged with the murder of Mrs. Etha Bauman, 56, of 201 John Gildi Ave., allegedly shot and killed one today, and the attempted murder of James Pruitt, 46, of

18 Water St., West Pittsburg.

He allegedly fired at the two

Tuesday at the post office in

anger and frustration over the

delay of his Veterans Adminis-

tration disability check.

A veterans spokesman said

Russell was on permanent dis-

ability from the army and that

the service had ruled Russell

could not hold a job.

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80
STATINTL

By
Mike
Causey



Insurance Information: Federal employees who make official foreign trips, or who work in international operations are now eligible for coverage by the nonprofit Worldwide Assurance for Employees of Public Agencies. The WAEPA plan has long been a favorite of State Department people and CIA workers. It offers up to \$55,000 term life coverage for \$9 a month.

18 FEB 1971

The Washington Mercury-Callahan

CIA Life in SE Asia Is Not All Intrigue

By Jack Anderson

The popular impression of CIA men in Southeast Asia is of lean-faced James Bonds talking in whispers to Indo-chinese beauties in dingy bars or of bearded guerrilla experts directing Meo tribesmen in the Laotian jungles.

The real McCoy, more often, is a rumppled civil servant going to lard, who worries about when his refrigerator will arrive from the States and plays bingo on Tuesday nights.

This is the unromantic picture that emerges from an instruction sheet handed to CIA pilots leaving for Udorn, Thailand. The CIA uses a front called Air America to fly missions out of Udorn over Indochina.

Instead of pressing cyanide suicide capsules upon new recruits, the stateside briefer slips them a bus schedule for CIA personnel between Udorn's CIA compound, schools and banks.

"A bowling alley in Udorn has league bowling," the CIA confides to its pilot-agents. Their wives are given such hush-hush CIA tips as "water should be boiled three to five minutes prior to drinking, but it is safe for cooking and washing dishes if it is brought to the boiling point."

The cloak-and-dagger boys are told they will have a su-

permarket, swimming pool, free movies, the "Club Rendezvous" (which doubles as a chapel on Sundays) and bingo on Tuesday and Saturday nights. The CIA bars are called The Pub and the Wagon Wheel and shut down at midnight.

The same humdrum life style can be found at such CIA outposts as Vientiane, Laos, where CIA men usually live with their families in villas and dine at the town's few French restaurants.

One lonely CIA flier, who had left his family in Florida, worried about their safety after reading about racial demonstrations at home. "I'm going to bring them out here where it's safe," he confided solemnly to my associate Les Whitten in Vientiane last summer.

But if the CIA living conditions are vintage suburbia, some of the missions are dangerous. The CIA pilots fly supplies to CIA-backed Meo tribesmen in Laos hinterlands. There are also more hazardous missions, such as flights along the Red Chinese border and ammo deliveries to tiny airstrips in Communist-infested country.

Footnote: Much of the recruiting for CIA pilots is done out of a modern, gold-carpeted office in downtown Washington with "Air America" on the glass doors. One of my report-

ers, posing as a pilot, was interviewed by H. H. Dawson, a beefy man in shirt sleeves. He said prospects were dim right now, because the number of fixed-wing pilots had been cut back from 600 to 500.

Dawson said the basic pay is \$22.98 an hour for captains, \$13.93 for first officers, with bonuses for special "projects." A top CIA pilot can make as much as \$100,000 a year flying high hazard missions. In addition, station allowances run \$320 a month at Saigon, \$215 at Udorn, and \$230 in Vientiane.

DENVER, COLO.
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10-Rocky Mountain News

Fri., Feb. 12, 1971, Denver, Colo.

Labor looking to striped-pants set

By DAN THOMASSON

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Organized labor is moving in on the striped-pants set in the State Department.

And top State Department officials are resisting with a less than genteel vehemence that has brought the threat of unfair labor charges against them.

The battle centers on an executive order issued by President Nixon a year ago which, if applied to the State Department, would give Foreign Service officers the right to carry grievances to an outside agency, the Labor Department, for the first time in history.

The American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO) wants to sign up and speak officially for the Foreign Service officers in five units of the State Department and its Agency for International Development (AID).

Appeals, when there are any, now go to the Foreign Service Board, an organization composed of the State Department's high brass. But the union charges the makeup of the panel keeps it from meeting even minimum standards as a fair board of appeals.

6,000 employees

But William B. Macomber Jr., deputy undersecretary of state for administration, and the board of the American Foreign Service Officers Association (FSOA), a professional organization for 6,000 employees, want the diplomats excluded from the President's order.

They have asked for such an exemption from the Federal Labor Relations Council, a cabinet-level board made up of Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson, Office of Management and Budget Director George P. Shultz, and Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton.

After months of slumbering, the situation came to a boil last Monday when the Federal Labor Council was am-

White House the labor council would rule against excluding the Foreign Service.

The union also claims that Macomber "berated as 'traitors' for 70 to 90 minutes in his offices two young Foreign Service officers who had sought to deliver a pro-union letter from the Junior Foreign Service Officers Club—a group within the FSOA.

Macomber defends his action by stating that while Civil Service employees of the State Department (only about 30 percent of the payroll) should be under the President's labor management order, the Foreign Service, like the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), has special characteristics unsuited for the normal employee-employer relationship.

He has proposed a seven-point alternative to inclusion in the Nixon order he hopes the labor council will agree to accept.

Macomber claims the alternative plan would be more "realis-

tic" and give Foreign Service employees even broader appeal rights than they would have under the executive order.

But union organizers scoff at this, noting the appeals panel still would be the Foreign Service Board, of which Macomber is vice chairman.